

가 1 :  
Tc-99m-ECD SPECT

A Case of Cerebral Sparganosis :  
Technetium-99m-ECD Brain SPECT experience

Sang Won Han, M.D., Dong Chul Park, M.D., Byung In Lee, M.D.

Department of Neurology, College of Medicine, Yonsei University

Cerebral sparganosis is a rare intracranial parasitic infectious disease. The best treatment seems to be the surgical removal of the worm and granuloma. However, it has not been proved possible to determine whether the worm is dead or alive by a single Brain CT or MRI findings. We report clinical and technetium-99m-ethyl cysteinate dimer (99mTc-ECD) cerebral perfusion SPECT findings in a case with 57-year-old cerebral sparganosis patient. During 3 years of follow-up, the patient did not have any newly developed neurological signs. Follow-up serum/CSF ELISA tests for sparganosis were positive and the worm was presumed to be in a dormant stage. Cerebral perfusion SPECT showed an irregular shaped area with decreased 99mTc-ECD uptake. The brain SPECT findings in our patient could not be exactly explained with the worm 's natural history. However, the brain SPECT may be helpful in determining the treatment of newly diagnosed cerebral sparganosis patients.

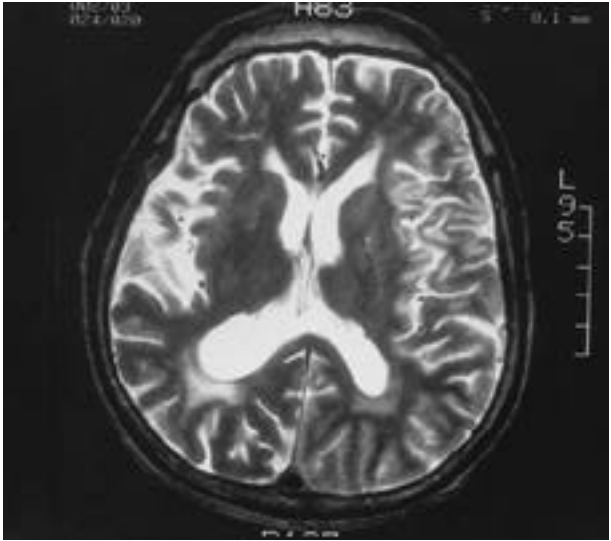
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Key Words : Cerebral sparganosis, Diagnosis, SPECT

가 spirometra  
(plerocercoid larva)  
(computed tomography,  
(magnetic resonance imaging,  
CT) 가  
MRI) 가  
enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay  
(ELISA) SPECT  
가 가  
1 SPECT 가 SPECT가  
가  
ELISA scolex  
5  
가  
57 가 20  
10  
가  
5  
가 (Ig G)  
ELISA T2

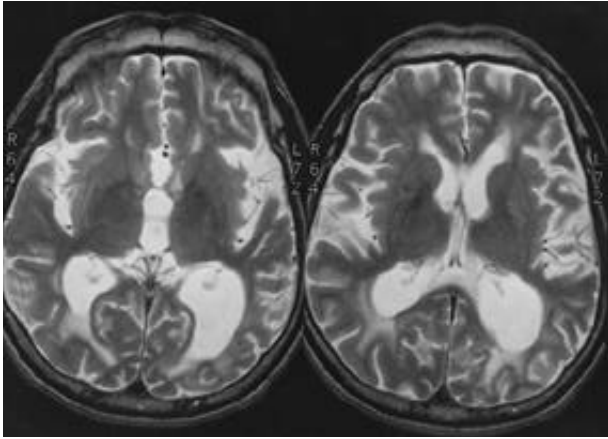
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\* Address for correspondence  
Byung In Lee, M.D.  
Department of Neurology, College of Medicine,  
Yonsei University  
Sinchon-dong 134, Seodaemun-ku,  
C.P.O. Box 8044, Seoul, Korea  
Tel : +82-2-361-5640, Fax : +82-2-393-0705  
E-mail : neuro@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

가  
2  
20  
가  
120mmCSF, 34mg/dl, 79mg/dl,  
110/mm<sup>3</sup>, 0/mm<sup>3</sup> 가  
(Ig G) ELISA 0.4,

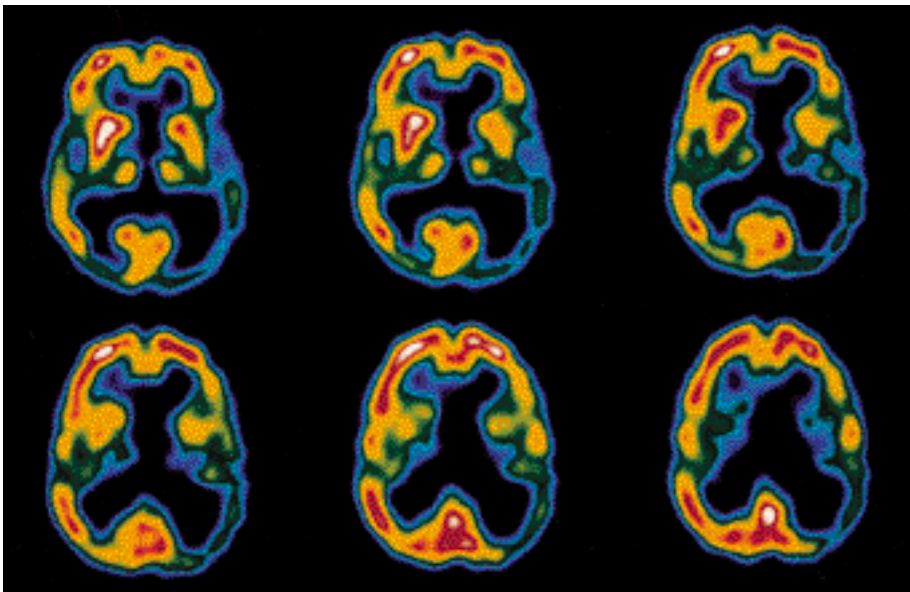


**Figure 1.** Initial brain MR T2WI shows diffuse atrophic change of cerebral cortex and high signal intensity lesions in the left temporal cortex.

0.31 (0.2 ) 가  
paragonimiasis, cysticercosis  
2  
7 brain dedicated  
annular crystal gamma camera equipped with  
low-energy, high resolution, parallel-hole-colli-  
mators (Digital Scintigraphics Inc, Waltham,  
Mass) Technetium-99m-ethyl cys-  
teinate dimer (Tc-99m-ECD) brain perfusion  
SPECT 가  
6  
albendazole 800mg  
3 가  
(Ig G) ELISA (0.3)  
dormant stage



**Figure 2-1.** Followed brain MR T2WI shows progressive dilatation of the occipital horn of the left lateral ventricle.



**Figure 2-2.** Brain SPECT images show decreased perfusion in the left temporo-parieto-occipital cortex and left basal ganglia, which is thought to be due to diaschisis.

가  
1)  
, 2)  
, 3)  
가<sup>4,6</sup>  
가<sup>7</sup>  
ELISA<sup>8</sup>  
0.25  
87.7%  
97.5%,  
ELISA  
가  
가  
가  
가  
5  
1  
praziquantal  
, 22  
scolex  
ELISA  
dormant stage  
가  
brain SPECT  
, You<sup>9</sup>  
SPECT  
HMPAO 가 가 ,  
Tc-99m-ECD  
SPECT  
You<sup>9</sup>  
Tc-99m-ECD HMPAO  
ECD  
ECD 가  
가<sup>10</sup>  
Tc-99m-ECD  
MRI  
가  
99m-ECD SPECT가

가  
가  
가  
Tc-99m-ECD SPECT  
가  
Tc-99m-HMPAO SPECT  
가  
SPECT  
가

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